# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# COAL
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2618
ANSWERED ON:08.08.2000
ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES
UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL

**Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:**

(a) the number of accidents took place in the coal mines during the last year and till date State-wise;

(b) the number of casualties therein;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of compensation given to the dependents of the deceased;

(e) whether measures have been taken by the Government to check such accidents:

(f) if so, the details thereof; and
(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

## Answer

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM)

(a) to (d): The number of fatal accidents that took place in coal mines of Coal India Limited during the last year and till date, state-wise, the number of casualities therein, the reasons for each accident and the amount of compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased is given at the Annexure.

(e): Yes, Sir.

(f): The details of the measures taken by Coal India Limited to check such accidents are given below:

1. Implementation of the statutory rules and regulations.

2. Monitoring the status of safety in mines by the local management, the Internal Safety Organisation(ISO) of the companies as well as by the ISO of CIL; by Workmen's representatives like Workmen's Inspectors; the Safety Committee at the mine level; the Tripartite Committees at the Company level the CIL Safety Board and the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines in addition to inspections by the Directorate General of Mines Safety under the Ministry of Labour.

3. Regular review of safety at the monthly meeting of CMDs.

4. Conducting safety audits by external experts and implementation of the recommendations of the same.

5. Conducting periodic safety drives.

6. By Training and retraining of workmen and supervisors.

7. By Technological improvement to reduce exposure of workmen to mining hazards as given below:

(i) More than 80% of the coal production is done from opencast mines by modern, sophisticated and capital intensive Heavy Earth Moving Machinery, where the mining hazards are less.

(ii) Design of system of support of roof in the development workings in underground mines by scientific support systems based on Rock-Mass-Rating Studies.

(iii) In underground mines progressive use of steel support to ultimately phase out timber support, wherever possible.

(iv) Greater use of quick-setting cement capsule grouted roof bolts for support in development workings in underground mines.

(v) Reduced exposure of workers to mining hazards by increasing use of SDLs and LHDs for loading operations in below ground mines.

(vi) Continued efforts towards induction of capital intensive mechanised longwall mining with powered support, where workmen work under skin-to-skin steel roof support in underground mines.

(g): Not applicable.